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. . . On the occasion of the visit of the French President alluded to in the foregoing note, E. T. Moneta presented to him an admirably worded address from the Lombard Peace Union in which great appreciation was expressed of Mr. Loubet's services to the cause of peace in general and that of Franco-Italian friendship in particular.

. . . Maurus Jokai, the famous Hungarian novelist, who died at Budapest on May 5, at the age of seventy-nine, was an ardent friend of international peace, and was a prominent figure in the Universal Peace Congress held in Budapest in 1896.

. . . "But think of the time when the conscience of man shall be sufficiently educated to recoil at the thought of war as men now recoil at the thought of single-handed murder. To-day our statesmen talk of policies which involve wholesale murder as complacently as they discuss the digging of a ditch. They have not yet learned the enormity of doing through the agency of the government deeds for which individuals would be hung. The blood that is spilt by the soldier is upon each man's hand. The moral law cannot be repealed by act of Congress. If it is murder for one man to take a life, it is a thousand times more murderous for a thousand men to take it. We shall begin to be civilized when our conscience tells us these things."—*Herbert S. Bigelow*.

. . . The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and the Peruvian Minister at Quito have signed a convention submitting to the arbitration of the King of Spain the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

. . . Miss Caroline Björklund, of Osmö, Sweden, has given the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society twenty-five hundred crowns (about six hundred and seventy-five dollars) towards the expenses of delegates to the Peace Congress in Boston in October.

. . . The *Christian Herald* says, "There can be no nobler mission for any Christian than to endeavor, by any and all legitimate means, to promote the world's peace."

. . . Mr. J. Novicow of Odessa, the eminent Russian sociologist and peace worker, has had the sore misfortune to lose his son. We extend to him our most heartfelt sympathies. He says that his "only consolation will be to lose himself in work and to do his duty. Indeed, in memory of his son he will labor with all his strength in the peace movement."

Seventy-Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society was held at the Society's office, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, the 18th of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, President of the Society, was in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. C. Bushnell of Arlington, Mass., in which devout thanks were given to God for his blessings upon the work of the Society, and guidance and wisdom sought for the time to come.

The records of the previous annual meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the persons elected to official positions last year had accepted their appointment, except one vice-president, who had never responded to the notification of his election.

A committee, consisting of Edwin D. Mead, Everett O. Fisk, and Dr. William A. Mowry, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and the Auditor were read, approved and ordered to be placed on file.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year from memberships, subscriptions, sales of literature, contributions, income of the Permanent Peace Fund, etc., had been \$5,055.54, making, with a balance of \$2,922.91 from last year, a total of \$7,978.45. The expenditures for salaries, rent of office, printing, mailing, traveling expenses and sundries had been \$5,730, an excess of expenses over the year's receipts, not including balance from last year, of \$674.46. The account showed a balance in the treasury of \$2,248.45, with which to begin the coming year.

The committee to nominate officers reported a list of persons for president, vice-presidents, general secretary, treasurer, auditor and Board of Directors. A motion was made to amend the report of the committee by omitting the name of Dr. Lyman Abbott from the list. This motion, after considerable discussion, was lost by a large majority. The report was then adopted and the persons named declared elected to the respective positions. (The list is given in full on page 114.) Of the vice-presidents elected, the name of Rev. James Wallace, Ph.D., president of Macalister College, St. Paul, Minn., was new, and also that of Frederic Cunningham, of Boston, of the Board of Directors.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was then presented by the Secretary. The report was discussed by Dr. William A. Mowry, Edwin D. Mead, Dr. Homer B. Sprague, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and Hon. Robert Treat Paine, and was then approved and ordered to be printed in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. (The report is given in full in this issue.)

A resolution was then presented by Secretary Trueblood from the Executive Committee in regard to the Russo-Japanese war and the desirability of mediation by our government, either alone or in coöperation with other powers, in order to bring the bloody conflict to a speedy end. The resolution was as follows:

The deplorable war in the Far East ought never to have begun. It was brought on by a policy of aggression upon territory to which neither of the contestants has any just claim. It ought to end now.

The continuance of hostilities must inevitably produce great loss of life and incalculable waste of money and property.

Immense debts will be created to burden and cripple both the Russian and the Japanese people in the future. A legacy of animosity and distrust between the two countries will be left behind, which will hinder the growth of true civilization in that region.

The civilized world is everywhere injuriously affected by the conflict, in both its moral and material interests, and is therefore entitled to be heard in the matter.

The United States, because of its long and sincere friendship for both of the belligerents, is the power which can most appropriately and with the greatest hope of success take the initiative in the movement to restore peace.

Our government is therefore urged to seize the first opportunity moment to offer mediation to the belligerents, either alone or in connection with other powers, as provided for in Section 2, Article 3, of the Hague Convention, with a view to bringing about an end of hostilities and the reestablishment of peace on conditions that will make it permanent, and guarantee for the future all the legitimate rights and interests of both nations and of the whole civilized world.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to President Roosevelt and one to be given to the Associated Press.

After remarks by Mrs. Mead on the Bloch Museum at Lucerne, Switzerland, and some observations by Dr. Sprague on the cost of the buildings and grounds of Yale University in comparison with the cost of a first-class battleship, the meeting adjourned at 3.45 o'clock.

ANNUAL DINNER IN THE EVENING.

The annual dinner of the Society took place in the evening at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club. The occasion was a most interesting and successful one in every way, except that the inclement weather kept away about a dozen of those who had taken tickets. The guest of the evening was Hon. Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, counsel of the United States and Venezuela in the recent Venezuela Preferential Case before the Hague Court. His masterly address was immensely enjoyed by all present. Extracts from this address are given elsewhere.

In opening the after-dinner exercises, Mr. Paine, who presided, declared that no cause in the world had made such progress in the last fifteen years as the cause of international peace. He compared the status of the movement when Mr. Blaine sent out his circular in 1890, communicating to all the governments the arbitration treaty drawn by the first Pan-American Conference, with that at the present time, when arbitration is everywhere in the air. Even in 1898 the Czar's Rescript had met with a great deal of doubt and ridicule. But as a result of the Conference to which his call led, the Permanent International Court of Arbitration had been set up, and the greatest lawsuit the world had ever seen had recently taken place before it at The Hague. In this suit three powers had appeared on one side and seven on the other, supported by as eminent council as the world

could furnish, and though the decision rendered had given disappointment it had been cheerfully bowed to. He declared, quoting President Eliot, that the purpose of education was no longer considered to be the salvation and advancement of the individual, but the improvement of mankind. When a new generation was trained under the guidance of this conception, the effect would be enormous in the relations of the nations. Alluding to the immense expenditures on the navy at the present time, and the vastly larger ones to come, he declared, supporting himself by the recent confessions of naval officers, that this great outlay was not for the defence of Boston harbor and other places on our coasts, but for the protection of our new foreign empire. Referring to the fact worked out by Mrs. Mead, that a single battleship, the "Iowa," had cost more than all the buildings and grounds of Harvard University accumulated in two hundred and sixty years, plus those of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, he deplored the indifference of the people about the subject, the country not dreaming of the meaning and final outcome of the policy on which it had entered.

The other speakers of the evening were Benjamin F. Trueblood, Rev. Charles G. Ames, Edwin D. Mead and Moorfield Story.

Benjamin F. Trueblood read a letter from Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Member of Congress from Cleveland, Ohio, expressing his regret that he had been unable to accept the invitation extended him to be present at the dinner, and saying that "the Society and all who are interested in the inauguration of an era of peace have reason for encouragement, even for rejoicing, in the great progress of arbitration treaties in Europe during the last seven months." Dr. Trueblood spoke briefly of the immense significance of the seven treaties of obligatory arbitration alluded to in Mr. Burton's letter, and of the recent agreement between France and Great Britain for the settlement of all the outstanding differences between them—an agreement manifesting, as nothing else in present-day international politics has done, the new spirit which is prevailing and working out the peace of the world. He also called attention to the fact that the Swiss Federal Council had recently declined to allow itself to be set down as final arbitrator between Chile and Argentine in the arbitration agreement into which they have entered, on the ground that the Hague Court was now the tribunal to which all international controversies should go. This action of Switzerland, which had served as arbitrator in so many international disputes, would prove most effective in bringing the Hague Court into proper recognition among the nations. A remarkable occurrence, he said, had also recently taken place in South America. Chile and the Argentine Re-

public, in celebration of the amicable settlement of their boundary dispute, had had executed in granite a large statue of the Christ, which they had set up on the border as an evidence of the new spirit in which they proposed henceforth to live in their relations to each other.

Dr. Ames in a few words declared that he had always been optimistic about the good things coming to the world, though these often seemed to him afar off. But he had been greatly encouraged by the events of the year, to which reference had just been made, to believe that they were much nearer than he had sometimes, because of the prevailing evils, supposed them to be.

Edwin D. Mead, speaking of the Peace Congress to be held in Boston in October, pointed out the services to the cause of international peace which had been rendered by Benjamin Franklin, who went from Boston to Philadelphia. He called attention to the fact that the first resolution introduced into a legislative body calling for action similar to that taken by the Czar's conference had been proposed by Samuel Adams, a Boston man. The proposal of peace congresses was first made in Boston, by Joseph Sturge, in 1841, to a group of Boston peace workers, who had met to welcome the English anti-slavery reformer. The New England anti-slavery men were all peace men, and ardent supporters of the cause. Elihu Burritt, a New England man, had been chiefly instrumental in inducing the holding of the first series of peace congresses from 1848 to 1853. Charles Sumner had founded a prize in Harvard College for essays on the best methods of promoting the abolition of war, and another New England man (in the audience) had recently followed the example of Sumner and founded a similar prize in another New England college. Still another New England man, a graduate of Yale (also in the audience), had shown by statistics of the services of Yale men to the country the utter untenableness of the claim of President Roosevelt that West Point had furnished more men who had promoted the good of the country than any other educational institution. Kant, he said, had contributed as much to the advancement of civilization by his "Eternal Peace" as by his "Pure Reason." Pure reason and peace come to about the same thing. The statue of Frederick the Great, of which Mr. MacVeagh had spoken, had on its base images of Kant, Lessing, and other German thinkers. Kant would some day be extended to the top, and Frederick, the warrior, would disappear. Quoting Henry D. Lloyd, whose picture was on the wall behind him, he declared that when a considerable majority of the American people made up their minds that there should be no more war, war would cease. The peace congresses heretofore had had great educational value, and the coming one in Boston, the first week in October, at which many eminent

men from this country and Europe would be present, it was hoped to make one of the most impressive peace demonstrations ever held.

The exercises were closed with a brief speech by Moorfield Story. He said that wars were going out of fashion. They had become too dangerous. There was no "glory" in a dangerous war. France had not been engaged in a serious war for a generation, nor had England for half a century. Italy had had no serious conflict since she became a united nation. Wars against small nations were not, however, going out of fashion. England's "peaceful mission" to Thibet was proof of this, as had been our treatment of the Filipinos. Arbitrations between great nations had come into fashion; he would like to see them come into fashion between the great nations and the small ones. It had been said that we should not arbitrate where our case was clear. Did men refuse to take their cases to the courts when they were clear? We had refused to arbitrate the Alaska boundary dispute because our case was clear, nor had we finally consented to let it go to a commission till we had got one which we were sure would not allow the case to go against us. We had refused to arbitrate with Colombia the question of the proper construction of the treaty of 1846, — a purely judicial question, — because Colombia was a weak power, and the case was *so clearly against us* that we were unwilling to have it go before an impartial tribunal. Alluding to the statue of Frederick the Great, he was sorry, he said, that in the United States the soldier was still the standard. He wished that we might rise to the standard of China even, where the scholar was in higher esteem than the soldier. Washington was full of statues of military heroes. Boston was not quite so bad. But Washington was the school of the country, and that taught the people to regard the soldier higher than scholars and other classes of civilians. He hoped that we might endeavor to bring the standard of the United States up to at least that of China.

Extracts from the Address of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh at the Annual Dinner of the American Peace Society, May 18.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

We are entitled to congratulate ourselves very heartily upon the auspicious anniversary we are celebrating tonight. It is now too clear for doubt that the cause we have at heart, which involves only that moral law upon which the true progress and the true welfare of mankind depend, has marvelously increased in strength and respect and impressiveness since that memorable day five years ago when the Peace Conference assembled at The Hague. The lofty ethical appeal of the Emperor of Russia to all the devotees of war to cease their advocacy